

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1884.

No. 15.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7, 1884.

The carnival at Montreal was a grand success.

Wendell Phillips, the noted abolitionist, is dead.

The Indians are on the war path in Arizona again.

A brutal prize fight occurred in Toronto on Wednesday night.

England was swept by another devastating storm on Sunday.

Government intends sending a vessel to explore Hudson's Bay and straits.

The New York post office has been robbed of a safe containing 240,000 florins.

American roads threaten to fight the C.P.R. on its reduced emigrants rate in spring.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held here on Friday in favor of the Hudson's Bay route.

Baker pasha met with a serious disaster in the Soudan; his force being cut to pieces by rebels. British troops will be sent there.

The first division in the Ontario legislature resulted in a ministerial majority of twelve. The votes stood 45 reform, 33 conservative.

Great floods have occurred in the United States inundating Cleveland, Cairo, Louisville, Wheeling, West Virginia and many other places.

The farmers' delegation from Manitoba are presenting their case to a sub-committee of members of the cabinet. The meeting is held with closed doors.

Conservatives claim to have secured cipher despatches sent by government officials at Rat Portage to Mowat and others during the Rat Portage campaign, and to have discovered the key.

The Prince of Wales was followed by Fenians at Bristol, and threats were made by letter against the lives of the royal family. Nothing occurred, the police guarding him carefully.

The debates on the C.P.R. terms are expected to finish to-night and the vote to be taken to-morrow. The C.P.R. people say that the monopoly clause is to be abandoned on the completion of the road two years hence.

It is reported that a scene occurred when Norquay with the Manitoba members waited on Sir John with the manifesto asking for better terms. When the demand was made for control of the public lands, Sir John became furious and threw the manifesto on the floor, claiming that Norquay had broken faith with him. High words ensued. Matters were finally smoothed over.

Imperial parliament opened on Tuesday. The queen's speech alludes to the friendly relations existing with all nations. Refers to further treaties being made and to the trouble in Egypt; says that the condition of Ireland exhibits features of substantial improvement; promises an extended franchise bill; bills for the extension of municipal government, to provide for the better security of life and property at sea, for the repression of corrupt practices at elections, and for minor measures. The opposition cut a ridiculous figure owing to the absence of a leader and the apparent imbecility of the management. The lords are bitterly opposed to the extension of franchise bill. Parnell will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech with reference to government conduct towards Ireland.

PRINCE ALBERT EAST, Feb. 8, 1884.

In the curling match yesterday Canada scored 29 against Scotland 26.

A petition has been signed praying that druggists be permitted to sell alcohol.

Notice has been published that Prince Albert is to be incorporated as a town. A petition is being signed against incorporation as one ward, on the ground that the centre having the greatest population but least property would administrate all the affairs.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 8, 1884.

Weather has been very cold during the past week.

Messrs. Freeman and Sully, who have been repairing on telegraph line for a long time, leave the service this month.

Serg't Warden of the N.W.M.P., who has been on a visit to Scotland, arrived home on Wednesday night. He looks well and hearty after his trip.

A bachelor's ball was given last Friday in Macdonald's hall and proved a complete success. More people were present than on any similar previous occasion.

A petition is being forwarded to Ottawa asking for a weekly mail service via Swift Current. The mails would arrive five days earlier by this route than via Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, Feb. 8, 1884.

Edmonton mail left here on time this week. Weather moderate. Maximum temperature during the week 29° above, minimum 19° below.

The Stevenson Bros. are to be hanged at Regina on the 14th for being connected with the Qu'Appelle murder, without further respite by the governor.

Only three passenger trains per week on the C.P.R. from now until spring, west of Brandon, there not being sufficient travel to pay to run the regular schedule trains.

Regina is dissatisfied about the C.P.R. moving the divisional terminus from there to Moosejaw, as a great deal of the town site was sold on the understanding that there should be a divisional terminus there. N. F. Davin, editor of the Regina Leader, and mayor Scott have gone to Ottawa to place their troubles before the government.

LOCAL.

COLD snap on Sunday.

MAIL closes at eight o'clock this morning.

THE H.B. grist mill began work yesterday.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, left on Saturday last for Saddle lake.

A PRIVATE letter by this mail says that typhoid fever is very prevalent in Winnipeg.

W. CONNORS nearly chopped off his big toe on Friday. Dr. Munro dressed the wound.

CHURCH of England service at the usual hour in the Masonic hall to-morrow evening.

J. A. YOUNMANS, Methodist mission school teacher at Whitefish lake, arrived on Wednesday last.

J. HANEY arrived from his quartz mine up the river on Saturday last. He will try it again in spring.

On Monday evening J. Simons amused himself, but not the bystanders, by firing off a revolver in Sinclair & Co.'s store.

MAIL arrived on Wednesday evening in charge of J. Bird, with six sacks of mail matter. Roads heavy from Pitt to Saddle lake.

No service in the Methodist church on Sunday forenoon. Evening service at the usual hour conducted by Mr. J. A. Youmans, of Whitefish lake.

The weather seems to be turning stormier with greater snow fall than in the earlier part of the winter. As yet the snow is shallower than usual at this time of year.

REV. D. C. SANDERSON, wife and children, left on Thursday morning for Calgary. Mrs. Sanderson is on her way to Ontario to attend her father who is seriously ill. Mr. Sanderson will return from Calgary.

MESSRS. BOAD & EDMUNDSON's cat, whose strange freak of dying at night and recovering in the day time, was noticed in last week's Bulletin, has acted similarly once since the occasions mentioned. It is supposed to be a case of catlepsy.

AD. MCPHERSON's train of sleighs arrived on the south side from Calgary last evening, loaded for various parties in town, and bringing J. Walter's new wire cable for the lower terry. The train passed the H.B. coal oil freighters at Bear hill.

D. TOPP arrived from Battle river on Monday with several sleigh loads of grain for grinding and was obliged to go on to Fort Saskatchewan to get it ground, neither of the mills at Edmonton being running. This is not business, by a very large majority.

POLICEMAN Peasnell had the second finger of his right hand amputated by unjointing at the third joint on Saturday last. Dr. Wilson assisted by Dr. Munro performed the operation, the patient being under the influence of chloroform. The finger had been amputated before above the first joint, but decay of the bone had ensued which rendered the second amputation necessary.

AVERAGE daily attendance at the Edmonton public school for January, 31. A public examination of the pupils attending school will be held on Friday, Feb. 29th, to which parents of children attending and all parties interested in the school are invited. Prizes will be distributed according to merit in the different classes. The subscription towards buying the prizes now amounts to \$30.

E. M. MOCK, of Oswego, Kansas, who worked for Capt. Walker at Calgary last summer and left with the expressed intention of coming to Edmonton will relieve the anxiety of his parents by communicating with them, with Winton & Denning, Orwego, Kansas, or with the Bulletin, as to his whereabouts. Any information as to the young man's whereabouts given to any of the parties mentioned will be thankfully received.

The marriage of Mr. Adolphus Rowland to Miss Bellrose, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, was the event of the season at St. Albert. V. Lawrence acted as groomsman and Miss Laura Chevignay as bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed in the cathedral by Rev. Father Lestane assisted by Rev. Fathers Leduc, Blanchette and Grandin, after which some words of counsel were given by Rev. Father Lestane. The guests at the wedding festivities numbered over four hundred, including his Lordship of St. Albert, Rev. Fathers Leduc, Lestane, Blanchette and Grandin, besides many of the residents of Edmonton. Refreshments were served at all hours for two days at the residence of Mr. Chastellain, grandfather of the groom, while dancing went on continuously in the hall of the St. Albert hotel. The best wishes for the young couple were expressed by all.

A. TAYLOR, telegraph operator, received by this mail a letter from F. N. Gisborne, superintendent of government telegraphs, stating that he had reported to the minister of public works in favor of the construction of the Calgary, Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan and St. Albert telegraph lines and that the minister had approved of the necessary appropriation being placed in the estimates. The recommendations for the new line are that the wire shall be No. 6, much heavier than that now in use, weighing three tons to the mile and as thick as a lead pencil, that screw brackets shall be used, and that only spruce or tamarac poles be used. The poles to be 22 feet long, six inches through at the small end and ten inches through at a point five feet from the butt. The Battleford line is to be abandoned as soon as the Calgary line is erected. Mr. Gisborne is also advocating a grant for making an improved line of trail to Calgary.

W. R. BRERETON of the H.B.C. arrived from Jasper house last evening. The winter has been very mild at Jasper with no snow, but heavy rains. Very little snow on the divide between the McLeod and the Athabasca where it is usually deep. East of the McLeod the snow is deep. The miners who were reported to have struck coarse gold last summer on a creek putting into the Athabasca above Henry house, went back to Kamloops in the fall. Before going they showed the Indians some of the gold which they had taken out, and said they would return in the spring. Sheep are plentiful, probably on account of the railway works in the mountains west of Calgary having frightened them north, and the Indians therefore do not lack for food. They are more numerous than they have been for the past five years. Fur is fairly plentiful but trade is overdone. In the fall several traders came from Kamloops and traded for some time on the east side of the divide, getting a good deal of the fur. They went away early in the winter. Halpin, trading for J. A. McDougall & Co. is established about two miles from Jasper on the trail leading from Peace river to Jasper. Competition is very keen and high prices are paid for fur.

WORK in the lumber woods is progressing very favorably. The two lumber camps are near to each other in a most beautiful situation on the north bank of the Saskatchewan. They are on the flat close to the river bank about two miles below the mouth of the Whitemud. A never failing, never-freezing spring supplies them with water of the best quality. The timber which they are cutting is principally situated in the ravines formed by small streams in the high bank of the river valley in rear of the camps and compares favorably with any that has been cut in former years. On the upland there is not very much timber suitable for saw logs. G. Beatty is foreman of the H.B.C. camp and J. Schneider of D. Noyes'. The H.B.C. employs 27 men with three horse teams hauling to the bank and three ox teams skidding. As the choppers are a long distance ahead of the teams the force will be lessened. D. Noyes employs 20 men and the same number of teams as the H.B.C. The latter have 3,500 logs on the bank and 2,500 skidded, and the former nearly an equal amount. The longest haul was about two miles. Game is not very plentiful although some of the men who have traps set and attend to them on Sundays have caught a little fur. J. Nagle shot a woodcock one day last week, the first any of the men had seen in the country.

Mr. Jas. McDougall, of the H.B.C., and Rev. Mr. Baird drove from Edmonton to the camp on Tuesday in five hours. Divine service was held in the evening by Mr. Baird and was attended by the men of both camps. W. Walker with a horse and W. J. Graham with an ox team left the camp for Edmonton on Wednesday, having quit work.

Prince Albert Times, Jan. 18: Moore & McDowell have a large flour contract; they are paying \$1 for wheat. Slight shower of rain on Wednesday morning last. Inspector Pearce is commissioned to investigate and report upon all the disputed land claims in this district and will probably remain a month or six weeks. He will then make recommendations to the head office which will be acted on at once.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRIFFIN and VENNOR'S ALMANACS, and VALENTINES, at Wilson's drug store.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, M. G. R. M., A. F. & A. M.—An emergent meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 11th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

NOTICES.

DIARIES FOR 1884, at the Bulletin office.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED, neatly and quickly, at the Bulletin office.

NOTICE.—The Crown Timber Office has been removed to the south side of the river, opposite the fort, Edmonton. THOS. ANDERSON.

STRAY.—Came on my premises at St. Albert, near S. Cunningham's place, an aged white horse, with indistinct brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. E. GLADIEU.

LOST.—On the night of the dance at H. Frasier's, between there and the Edmonton hotel, two horse blankets, a cushion and a robe. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with C. Patterson at the Edmonton hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ale free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharps' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

ARM FOR SALE.—East half of section 135, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 on cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MARCHEL, proprietor.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.C. store. D. MCLEOD, proprietor.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 9, 1884.

A ROYAL BANQUET.

Joseph Royal, M.P., was tendered a grand banquet in Winnipeg on December 27th. Mayor McMicken occupied the chair and about 200 guests, including the greater portion of the social and political aristocracy of Manitoba attended. Presents to the value of five hundred dollars were made to Mr. Royal by his adoring friends. Speeches laudatory of the guest of the evening without number were made. The papers published a full account of the affair headed "A Royal banquet," with the host gentleman's portrait at the head and the note usual at the wind up of banquets at the bottom. "The late hour at which the proceedings closed prevents our doing that justice to the subject intended." Mr. Royal spoke at some length expressing his gratification at the honor done him and his pleasure at meeting so many of his old companions in the early days of Manitoba. He gave a short sketch of his Manitoban career from which it appeared that he had taken a prominent part in all that pertained to the early government of the province. After leaving provincial for national politics he was bound to say that he had assisted in the passing of the syndicate bargain in the house, and quoted figures to show the prosperity that had accrued to the province from that bargain. He quoted figures at great length proving that Manitoba was not at present suffering from poverty, misery, ruin or crisis. He alluded to the agitation at present going on in Manitoba, and said he felt it to be his duty to enter his solemn protest against these unpatriotic and unreasonable agitations. When he had read the other day of the way in which the attorney-general had treated certain parties who wanted to look to Washington he was glad. In conclusion, he said the people gave strength to their public men when they honored them with demonstrations like this.

Mr. Royal spoke truly when he claimed to have had a great deal to do with the condition of Manitoba and the North-West as it is to-day. A man of great ability and recognized standing at home, he came west and grew up with the country. By reason of his talents and being of kindred speech to a portion of the original inhabitants of the country he obtained an influence over them, which he used with never failing success in the cause of self advancement. Holding either the leadership of the majority or the balance of power in the province he was to a great extent its dictator, and to Mr. Royal and the clique with whom he worked, from the villainous Clarke to the slippery Norquay, both inclusive, Manitoba owes to a greater extent than to any other cause the despicable position which she occupies to-day, bound hand and foot under railway monopoly, and gagged by misrepresentatives in both local and general parliaments. Mr. Royal mentioned in his speech that at the first meeting of the legislature he had been obliged to teach sundry members the meaning of a motion. Is it too much to say that Mr. Royal taught them other things besides these. For instance, that their only salvation from the machinations of another portion of the population who spoke a different language and worshipped at a different church was by having an abiding faith and trust in Mr. Joseph Royal, while other patriots were doing a similar service for the aforesaid other portion of the population. That in fact the old game of "divide and conquer" was worked to a charm, with the result that although the people believed that each section was the other's enemy and therefore they could not work together for the common good, Mr. Royal and his colleagues representing the hostile factions found no difficulty in doing so, and dividing what spoils there might be most amicably between them, keeping the country back and down as much as possible,

for fear in the progress of events something might occur that would hoist them from their comfortable seats. The action of a representative of a country standing up before an audience and publicly proclaiming that a state of affairs, which had been declared only a day or two before almost within hearing distance by a body of representative men from all parts of the province, to exist did not exist, at the same time throwing the imputation of disloyalty upon them for having made such a statement, is brazen beyond conception. However, we are told that the sentiment was loudly applauded by those seated at the festive board. In this royal banquet occurring when it did, why it did and how it did, at a time when the country was in a state of extreme depression, to do honor to a man who had helped to bring that depression about, and with such an amount of self and mutual glorification, while influences were at work which may and in all probability will cause a complete overthrow of all this clique hold dear, that is themselves, there is something strongly reminding of a royal banquet given many years ago in a royal city called Babylon by a royal personage named Belshazzar.

One of the stock arguments brought forward by the eastern papers to prove that the settlers of Manitoba and the North-West have no causes of complaint is that the early settlers in Ontario were much worse off than they are, and that the settlers of Minnesota and Dakota are at present in a condition similar to theirs. That this argument is one of profound wisdom is apparent. Because the people of Ontario and those of Minnesota and Dakota suffered or suffer from certain disabilities without murmuring those of the North-West should also suffer and in silence. On behalf of the people of the North-West we beg to remark—not if the court knows herself and she thinks she does. The people of the North-West are suffering from railway monopoly and high tariff, whether much or little it is not necessary to enquire. These evils are within the power of the government to remove. The people of the North-West simply ask or demand their removal and it does not matter the one-hundred thousandth part of the fraction of a cent to them in this connection what condition the people of Minnesota, Dakota, or Ontario are or ever were in individually, collectively, financially, physically, or morally, any more than the past, present or future condition of the Hottentots, native Australians, Greenlanders or South Sea Islanders does, nor has their sufferings any bearing direct or indirect on the case. Because these people choose to suffer in silence it does not follow that those of the North-West should or will do the same. Let the papers spoken of and those whom they represent lay no such flatteringunction to their souls. They may not at present be able to get what they want, but papers and politicians east and west and north and south may depend that they will keep pegging away until they do get all that they are in strict justice entitled to whether it be much or little, without regard to what course is taken by communities similarly or dissimilarly situated in any quarter of the globe. In the great struggles for popular rights that have been going on during the last half century, Canada has been content to follow the lead of other nations. It may be that the time has come for Canada to take the lead. At any rate it does not appear probable that any person or persons will be able by merely quoting the example of her forefathers to keep her any longer at the tail of the hunt.

THE VICTORIA, B.C., British Colonist speaks strongly touching the proposal at the Manitoba farmers' convention to confederate with British Columbia. It alludes to the time when the British Columbians were agitating for the fulfillment of the confederation bargain and to the fact that then of all the Canadian papers which derided her claims those of Manitoba were the most insulting. It goes on to say that British Columbia has settled her differences with the Canadian government and is prosperous and happy, that if Manitoba wants to secede, she may do so, but cannot drag British Columbia with her. There is a great deal too much truth in what the Colonist says. At the time of the British Columbia agitation Manitoba was the favored

child of the confederation, and the people were correspondingly super-loyal; and as the flunkie is more domineering than his master, its papers found no difficulty in saying what the real organs of the government dare not say. But times are changed since then, and instead of British Columbia languishing for lack of the C.P.R. Manitoba is languishing on account of having to pay for it. Manitoba then the favored child is now the burden bearer for all, British Columbia included. Certainly British Columbia does not owe Manitoba anything, and it is most natural that in the flush of success with the railway in rapid progress and all differences with the general government settled satisfactorily she should give Manitoba a whack over the nose for old acquaintance sake. But this is not forever. What the British Columbians have gained will rather whet than satisfy their appetites. It will not take many doses of disallowance to set their teeth on edge. They are not of the docile thistle-browsing class, and if their liberties are interfered with self-interest, not love for Manitoba, will induce them to join the latter in the defence of their common rights.

CAPT. SCOTT, M.P. for Winnipeg whose politics as he publicly announced were to vote for Sir John once when right and twice when wrong has joined the ranks of the "professional agitators" for Manitoba's rights. The Capt. says that the land regulations have never been entirely satisfactory to settlers; that the conditions imposed on settlers within the mile belt and other reserves recently opened are too severe; that as owing to frozen wheat many of the farmers are unable to pay for their pre-emptions, he asks the government to extend the time of payment to such parties. When the great Caesar was being stabbed to death with butcher knives in the zenith of his power and at the foot of Pompey's statue, on receiving an insinuation under the fifth rib made by a former trusted friend, which a gentleman of the name of Antony afterwards remarked was "the most unkindest cut of all" he gave vent to the exclamation "And thou, Brutus!" which has in all subsequent ages been held to be the correct thing on such occasions. To keep up with the times it will be necessary for the premier to modernize this expression into "Great Scott!"

HENRY VILLARD in tendering his resignation of the presidency of the Northern Pacific, gives two reasons for his doing so. One that he is suffering from nervous prostration and is compelled to desist from active employment, and the other, that in the opinion of his personal and business friends the interests of the company call for the severance of his connection with it. He has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Jay Cooke, the stock gambler, who failed in the construction of the Northern Pacific and ruined hundreds of thousands, is wealthy, while Villard, the honest man, who carried the enterprise to a successful termination, being broken in health by his severe labors, is taken advantage of by his friends (?) forced out of the presidency and into bankruptcy. Physically and financially ruined though morally sound. This is not a story for Sunday schools.

JAMES TURNER, wholesale merchant, of Hamilton, father of Mr. John Turner, of Clover bar, has been made a senator in place of the late senator Hope. Although Mr. Turner may not benefit by the—at this date—questionable honor of a seat in the senate, that body can scarcely fail to benefit by acquiring a member of such integrity and ability; while it will be a great gain to the North-West to have in such a prominent position a friend with a knowledge of its resources and requirements, and who has no axe to grind.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT
Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

THE H.B. ROUTE.

Now that the opening of the Hudson's bay route is one of the questions, if not the question, of the hour in the North-West, a short account of it as it was actually followed for over a hundred years by the H.B.Co. may not be without interest. The information is given by Mr. K. McDonald, one of the first, if not the first of the settlers on the Edmonton town site, who came to this country in the H.B.Co. service among the first of those natives of the old country who have settled in the neighborhood of Edmonton.

Mr. McDonald left Stornoway, in the isle of Lewis, early in May, 1850, in the H.B.Co. sailing ship Prince of Wales. Arrived at the entrance to Hudson's straits about the 20th of June and were in the ice all that day. The ice was in large floes and there was no other kind in sight. There was no danger of sticking in the ice, although the wind was light. This was the only ice seen on the voyage. For the two days after passing the ice, saw land to the north-west so close that the Esquimaux came off in canoes to the ship.

Reached York on the 12th of July. The ship was obliged to anchor out in the bay 30 miles from the fort in what was called the five fathom hole, as in low tide the water was not deep enough to allow her to land at the fort. Two schooners ran from the fort to the ship to unload and load her. At high tide the largest vessel might land at the fort. The tide rises about 30 feet, and runs up York river at the mouth of which the fort is situated for a distance of eighteen miles above the fort. The shores of the bay in all directions and of the river as far up as the tide runs are marshy. Opposite the fort in the river is a large island upon which the H.B.Co. people cut hay. In rear of the fort to the north and west the country is muskeg and covered with small tamaracs. The fort itself is situated upon a dry knoll fifty or sixty feet above low water mark.

The fort itself is about twice as large as old Fort Garry but built of wood and includes storehouses, workshops, and all kinds of dwellings, etc. The dwellings are all planked inside and the roofs are mostly of lead. The ground upon which the fort stands and for a considerable distance all around is unler drained so that it is quite dry. Building timber and firewood are brought from a distance of 150 miles up the York river, the lumberers going up in the winter and coming down on rafts in the spring. The spruce procured is about the same size as that of Edmonton. There is also poplar up the river.

All the goods for the Red river, Saskatchewan, Mackenzie and Peace river districts came to York as well as, in former times, the whole of that required for British Columbia. Two vessels came out from England every year, arriving from the 10th to the 15th of July and leaving from the 10th to the middle of August. There was always a year's supply of goods on hand at York as the Saskatchewan and Mackenzie river boats had not time to reach their destinations after the arrival of the ships. The boats were divided into four great brigades: Norway house and Oxford house, Red river, Saskatchewan and Mackenzie river. The Norway and Oxford house boats, after the arrival of the ships took the Mackenzie river outfit to Norway house and then returned to York for the winter supplies of their respective districts. In the spring the Red river boats took up the Mackenzie river supplies at Norway house and forwarded them to the long portage, where they were met by the Mackenzie river boats. The Red river boats then went to York for the Red river supplies, which were taken from the outfit brought in that fall by the ship. The Saskatchewan brigade left Edmonton as soon as possible after the opening of navigation and arrived at York in the latter end of June. Twenty-five days were generally occupied in loading up and getting ready and the start back was made in the latter end of July, arriving at Edmonton in the latter part of October.

The route from York factory lay up York river about a week's travel. The river was about twice as large as the Saskatchewan at Edmonton and with no rapids for this distance. The country on both sides of the river was mostly muskeg and covered with tamaracs. Steel river, somewhat larger than the Saskatchewan, which empties into York river on its south side was then entered and followed up for four or five days. Still no rapids and the country of the same class as on York river, a tamarac swamp. Hill river coming in on the south side of Steel river was then entered. This river was nearly as broad and much deeper than the Saskatchewan. The banks were of clay and much higher than on Steel or York rivers. The country was entirely covered with a growth of good sized spruce and poplar with no openings. This river had a considerable valley.

After seven or eight days travel up this river the first portage, caused by a fall, was reached. Everything had to be portaged for about twenty yards. Thirty-four portages had to be passed from this first one to Norway house, thirty-two up to and including the height of land and two beyond. All the goods had to be taken out of the boats and carried across these while in some instances

even the boats had to be carried. Eight of these portages were from a mile to a mile and a half long. Hill river which was followed to the height of land was, above the first fall, a series of lakes and rapids, the country on either side being rocky and covered with scrubby wood. The height of land portage was about 100 yards across and was a single bare rock. On the east or Hill river side was a lake and on the west side the Black river started out of the rock and flowed westward into Nelson river. It was a narrow stream about thirty or forty feet in width but deep, with slow current and low, mossy, muddy banks covered with scrubby timber. There were two short portages on it and the trip down it to Nelson river occupied two days. The whole trip in the rapids from the first fall on Hill river to Nelson river occupied 25 days.

Nelson river was about a mile wide at the mouth of Black river and was followed up a day's travel to Norway house lake, an expansion of the river about ten miles in length, at the upper end of which Norway house was situated. The banks were low and rocky and covered with scrubby timber. The lake was crossed in half a day. From Norway house the course was up Jack river half a day to lake Winnipeg; Jack river, a part of the Nelson, was about half the breadth of the Saskatchewan but deep. The banks were rocky and wooded. From Jack river lake Winnipeg was entered and half a day was occupied in reaching old Norway house, situated on a point in the lake. Then a day's pulling or sailing to the Pine islands, situated in the lake and another day to the foot of Grand rapids on the Saskatchewan, about four or five miles above the entrance of the river into the lake. A portage of the goods had to be made for a mile and a half at the upper end of the rapids, the boats being hauled up in the water by lines. Two days were generally occupied at Grand rapids. The Roche rouge or red rock rapid was about two miles above the head of Grand rapids, in which two boats' crews were required to drag up one boat by a line. The Demicharge or half load rapid was about fifteen miles above the Roche rouge. At this one half the load had to be portaged and the boats with the remaining half load tracked up. This was the last portage, 36 in all.

Above the Demicharge the current was strong to Cedar lake and the boats had to be poled and pulled as best they might. From Cedar lake to Cumberland the work was all pulling and the current slow. Above Cumberland tracking commenced and tracking and pulling alternated until a stretch called the tracking ground was reached, where here was nothing but tracking until the upper end of Cole's falls was reached. From that point to a point a day and a half this side of Ft. Pitt pulling and tracking alternated according to the stage of water or other circumstances. From the latter point to Edmonton the tracking was continuous. The trip generally ended about the 12th or 15th of October.

After arrival at Edmonton goods intended for Jasper house were packed across to Fort Assiniboine on the Athabasca on horses and then taken by boat up the Athabasca to Jasper house.

Mr. McDonald made fourteen round trips over the route described from Edmonton to York factory, and two trips from Edmonton to Winnipeg by river. Twenty-seven years ago there was no cart road between Edmonton and Red river and everything was brought in by boat by way of Hudson's bay. In less than twenty-seven years hence the trade of this vast territory temporarily diverted by railways to a southern route will by means of railways again take its natural channel by way of Hudson's bay.

THE Winnipeg Sun publishes a rumor to the effect that in answer to the popular demand Manitoba is to be represented in the federal cabinet by Norquay, present provincial premier, as minister of agriculture or the interior. Capt. Scott is to be made collector of inland revenue at Winnipeg and Mr. Royal Lieutenant-governor of Alberta, thus leaving two vacant seats in parliament to one of which it is expected that Mr. Norquay will succeed. Attorney-general Miller will probably succeed Norquay in the premiership. The agitation now going on appears to be taken as a timely warning by the rats that it is time for them to desert the water-logged ship of Manitoba politics and, if such a thing would not seem incongruous in a rat, to look for fields more green and pastures new. It was to the gnawing of these rats that the Manitoba ship owes its present sinking condition.

In reference to the governorship of Alberta, how will the people relish a representative of Ottawa in Alberta instead of a representative of Alberta in Ottawa, if it be really the intention to give the former instead of the latter.

MR. J. A. YOUNMANS, of Whitefish lake, raised early rose potatoes smooth and perfect in shape and flavor last season, weighing over two pounds. He also raised black hulls barley weighing sixty pounds to the bushel. Some of the barley was made into flour. Bread made from it was very dark although not unpleasant to the taste.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon, Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon, Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Searth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wylde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

FLIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCUALEY.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper articles. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

ANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

AMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Dunn & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on March 2nd.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

X'MAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

LOCAL.

S. BANNERMAN and C. Service left for Calgary on Tuesday morning per D. McLeod's rigs.

COAL will be hauled from the Sturgeon river mine this winter for use in Major Butler's new house at Beaver lake.

A SASKATCHEWAN Herald telegram says that the premier has promised to assist a Hudson's bay railway with a land grant double that of any other North-Western road and at half the price—that is twelve square miles of land for each mile of road built at 50c an acre.

CHIEF PECCAN or Seenum, of Whitefish lake, is at Saddle lake awaiting the arrival of Mr. Anderson. The Indians of Saddle lake have not been able to agree upon a chief from amongst themselves since the death of their former chief Little Hunter, and have asked to be taken under the wing of Peccan, who doubtless is quite willing. Mr. Anderson's presence is considered necessary to the final fulfilment of the bargain.

The reduced C.P.R. rates on wheat to Port Arthur are from Winnipeg per 100 lbs 28c, Regina 40c, Calgary 63c, and a cent a ton per mile for every mile over 800. On this calculation the rate to Calgary from Edmonton would be 10c per 100 lbs, making 73c from Edmonton to Port Arthur, or about 44c a bushel. Allowing the wheat to be worth \$1 a bushel at Port Arthur, the Edmonton farmer may, barring all adverse circumstances, get 56c a bushel for his wheat in the good times which a syndicate railroad will bring. With us it is a case of Hudson's bay railroad or bust.

In the matter of seed grain the secretary of the agricultural society telegraphed to Acton Burrows, deputy minister of agriculture in Manitoba, asking as to price and rates. He received an answer to the effect that the price of red Fife wheat suitable for seed was \$1.50 per bushel and that he was trying to get free freight. The secretary then telegraphed to A. Macdonald, of the firm of A. Macdonald & Co., and received an answer to the effect that red Fife for seed was worth 90c a bushel and that the freight to Calgary was free. Mr. Macdonald has been authorized to double sack and ship at once 40 bushels of seed, that being the amount for which the cash has been deposited.

THERE are two day schools at Whitefish lake under the auspices of the Canada Methodist missionary society. The one at the Methodist mission in charge of Mr. Youmans, has an average attendance of twenty scholars, fifteen being in the new testament class. The work of the school is conducted entirely in the English language and the interpreting class is now able to render the whole reading lesson from English into Cree. A school was started in December last for the benefit of the Goodfish lake children in charge of Egerton Steinhauer, but owing to the impossibility of procuring a suitable building at Goodfish lake it was opened at the northern end of Whitefish lake. The school was taught for eight days in December last and opened again in the last week of January. Average attendance 20. English is taught in the school but Cree is spoken. The health of the Whitefish lake settlements is very good and food, especially rabbits is in sufficient quantity. Very few moose have been killed, the principal killing being bear and mink. The roads from Whitefish lake to Edmonton are dirtied and heavy. Peter Erasmus secured the silver fox skin mentioned in the Bulletin of the week before last, paying about \$40 in trade.

BIG BEAR when on his recent trip to Edmonton left word as he was passing Saddle lake that he desired to see the Whitefish lake chieftain appointed a day on which he would be at Saddle lake on his return trip. Peccan met him at the appointed time and they had a long confab during which Big Bear encouraged Peccan to maintain his claim to the reserve given him by governor Morris extending from Dog rump creek to the White Mud creek a short distance east of Victoria. He said that before he took the treaty money he had been promised as much land as he liked wherever he liked to take it. He intended to take from Dog rump creek eastward to the Ft. Pitt reserves and thereby make all the country to the north of the Saskatchewan Indian territory. He never would have taken treaty if he had not been promised this. Besides he said at the treaty time Col. Irving called him into the office and made him a present of a hundred dollars and a good horse. As it is usual amongst the Indians when they receive a present to return one and as he had nothing to give in return he took the treaty money instead. When the treaty money was being paid his hand received three years back pay and besides he cheated by ringing in Indians that did not really belong to his band, until he was ashamed. He was not drawing rations because the government would not give any rations unless he went on the reserve. He preferred to hunt at liberty or work for the H.B.C. whereby he would get both rations and clothing. He would not go on a reserve until he saw all the implements, cattle and other matters that had been promised him, there first. The white men, he said, made many promises but they were very slow of fulfillment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Great snow storm in Ontario on Jan. 4th. Egyptian troops are abandoning the Sudan.

Ohio sandstone is to be used in the new city hall in Winnipeg.

Birtle has been incorporated and J. S. Crawford elected mayor.

The Pacific Herald and Port Moody Gazette was to issue its first number on Jan. 1st.

In Illinois and Iowa, on Jan. 4th, the thermometer registered from 22 to 30 below.

A company is to be incorporated to construct a tunnel from Sarnia to Port Huron.

Texas cattle men are hard pushed. Cows worth \$20 to \$23 in good times now sell for \$10.

Sixty entries for mile belt homesteads were made in the Brandon land office in one day lately.

Wallace Ross, the New Brunswick oarsman, is in England having a big time with the nabobs.

A public funeral has been accorded the victims of the G.T.R. Toronto and Humber disaster.

The Canadian Illustrated News has died, also its great offspring the New York Graphic.

The royal templars total abstinence and beneficiary society has been established in Manitoba.

T. Nast is suing Harpers for \$10,000 damages sustained by their non-publication of his cartoons.

Exchange bank circulation to the amount of \$260,000 has been redeemed, \$130,000 still remains out.

An ice carnival commenced in Montreal on Feb. 4th. The ice palace consumed 10,000 blocks of ice.

The Hamilton Times is in financial difficulties. It aimed to give too much reading for too little money.

Track was to have been laid on the B.C. section of the C.P.R. from Port Moody to Lytton by the end of January.

The Victoria Colonist says that the Chinese are investing heavily in that city and now own a great part of the best of it.

Two hundred and sixteen births, 226 marriages and 317 deaths is the record of Winnipeg for the last six months of '83.

At last accounts the French were about to attack a town named Bac-Ninh which was defended by 10,000 Chinese troops.

A collision occurred on the C.P.R. between Montreal and Ottawa by which nine Montrealers and three officials were injured.

British Columbia exceeds any other province of Canada in wealth, productiveness and exports in proportion to population.

Onderdonk, of the British Columbia C.P.R. contract, was capiased lately by a contractor and had to lay in jail a couple of hours.

The Bow river coal mining company is to work a six foot seam seven miles from Blackfoot crossing and two miles and a half from the railway.

In the Orange and Catholic riots at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, five men were killed. Six arrests were made. The country is in a most disturbed condition.

Winnipeg has offered a bonus of \$2,000 to have the provincial agricultural show there this year. The provincial board wants the city to give \$12,000 for buildings.

Seventy-two private bills are to be presented at this session of parliament, of these Manitoba and the North-West present fifteen—railway 9, navigation 1, bank 3, colonization 1, church 1.

The Winnipeg Times publishes a list of twenty-two of the delegates who attended the farmers' convention recently held in Winnipeg. All were engaged in farming and nearly all came from Ontario.

Winnipeg has an institution for the burning of offal. The Times proposes that a crematory for human bodies be established in connection with it to save the trouble and expense of winter burial and in view of the fact that the city has no good cemetery.

The provincial board of agriculture for Manitoba at its annual session passed a resolution condemning the elevator monopoly inaugurated by the C.P.R. on its lines. More annexationists and professional agitators. The woods—and prairies—seen to be full of them.

Mr. Mills, candidate for Bothwell, Ontario, to the Canadian parliament was found to have a majority of nine votes on a recount. His opponent, Hawkins, was declared elected at the first count and sat one session. Either the election will be voided or Mr. Mills declared elected.

The Winnipeg Times publishes a list of 22 persons attending the late farmers' convention all actual farmers and almost all Ontario men. In the same issue it says editorially: "The farmers' convention which assembled here yesterday and is in session again to-day is a convention of politicians, and tough ones mostly at that." Could anything be more disingenuous.

Calgary Herald, Jan. 23: The ice is within two feet of the stringers of the bridges across the Bow between Calgary and the mountains; the bridges are likely to go in the spring. A rush of water with a noise like thunder came down the Elbow river on Jan. 18th, cause, thaw in the mountains. S. Livingstone's oats yielded 60 bushels to the acre. Two citizens skated up the Bow to Padmore and back on Sunday. The engine house at the end of the Y is finished and work on the new station is being rapidly pushed. Messrs. Stewart, D.L.S., with W. Haultain and party have returned from Clearwater where they have been surveying a timber limit. Medicine Hat gets its beef from Calgary. Episcopal church services are held in the barracks by Rev. Mr. Tims. A public hall is being built at Sheep creek. John McMillan has been offered \$5,000 for his ranch at Sheep creek. White Calf and Red Dried Meat, Blackfeet from Old Sun's reserve, were arrested by the police recently, the latter for resisting the police and for horse stealing. Weather for the week 60° to 70° in the shade. The literary and debating society is under a full head of steam. Mr. Armor of the Herald has gone to Chicago to purchase plant with which to start the first daily newspaper in the territories; the daily will be 16 columns in size and to support it the proprietors ask 100 subscribers at \$6 a year.

A meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade was held on Jan. 15th: The board had been organized five years, and the membership was 110. Twenty meetings were held during the past year. Communications were sent to: The local government recommending better care of immigrants; the C.P.R. in reference to the freight rates which were in excessive advance upon even the winter rates of other Canadian lines; the minister of railways on the same subject; the C.P.R. on the elevator question; the federal government, asking for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Red river which are believed to increase the danger of floods; the federal government, asking for a grant to defray the cost of a steamer to experiment as to the navigation of Hudson's bay; the Manitoba members in the house of commons urging a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements, in response to which a small but not sufficient reduction was made. Many minor matters were also attended to. A resolution was passed sympathizing with the farmers under their present difficulties and expressing the sincere hope that the causes which would soon be removed. The former president, Mr. C. J. Brydges, was not re-elected on account of his not favoring the construction of a Hudson's bay railway. The casual observer will notice a striking family likeness between the resolutions passed at the farmer's convention and those passed by the Winnipeg board of trade. It is now in order for the Winnipeg Times, the Brandon Blade, the Monetary Times and the rest of the Ontario pack, to assert that the board of trade is a grit caucus run by professional tricksters for political purposes, and to express sympathy for the well-meaning members of the board who are misled by them. It is to be hoped that they will try it on just once.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, February 8th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	-13	-20
Sunday,	-13	-43
Monday,	6	-32
Tuesday,	9	-8
Wednesday,	12	-23
Thursday,	18	0
Friday,	4	-15

Barometer rising, 28.015.

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The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

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Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 5c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors

JUST RECEIVED,

Via C.P.R. to Calgary, then C. R. D. & E. railroad to Edmonton a

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

3,000 lbs yellow sugar,

25 kegs syrup,

1,000 lbs hand picked beans,

25 boxes soap,

Butts of chewing tobacco,

Sacks of rice,

Chests of finest Congou and Japan teas.

ALL TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

HURRAH FOR X'MAS.

Santa Claus has arrived at McDougall's with a sleigh load of

TOYS

Enough for every Boy and Girl in town and country.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh stock, just suitable for Christmas presents.

TWEEDS,

Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweeds, fine assortment.

HARDWARE.

Thirty (30) sleigh loads all latest novelties in Tools, etc.

GROCERIES,

Staple and Fancy. Specialties for Xmas.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Full, newest patterns and latest styles in Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Suits, Winter Pants, etc.

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, etc.

All next to given away for CASH.

Remember, NO CREDIT after January 1st, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDougall & CO.